

School Bond Election Tuesday

APPROVAL OF \$70,000 ISSUE ASKED BY BOARD

Purpose is to Erect Additional Building and Bring High School Up to Required Standard; Taxpayers Go on Record in Favor of It

Tomorrow is the day set for the special election at which the voters of the Chickasha school district will determine whether bonds to the amount of \$70,000 shall be issued for the building of a junior high school and for the equipment of the present high school.

According to information given out by the board of education and superintendent, additional school room is necessary to take care of the increased enrollment in the schools of the city. It is proposed to erect a building that will take the upper grades from all of the ward schools and thus make room for beginners. This building would also take some of the grades that are now being accommodated at the high school where additional room must be made for laboratories and for increased attendance of high school pupils.

The board of education has made an estimate of the cost of the proposed improvements, placing the outside figure at \$70,000, and they ask authority to issue bonds to that amount if necessary, promising that the same shall not be issued until the money is needed to carry forward construction work and that the cost will be kept down as low as possible.

The polls will be open at the usual places and during the usual hours.

No Big Tax Increase.

It is reported some citizens have expressed a purpose to vote against the bonds because of the erroneous impression that there has been a big increase in taxes this year. As a matter of fact, the official figures, as given out by J. A. Corzine, chairman of the board of county commissioners, shows that the total tax levy for the county, not including state taxation, calls for \$86,286, as compared with \$74,356 last year, the increase being \$12,386 and of this amount \$10,000 was levied for the road and bridge fund, made necessary by the damage done to roads and bridges by the heavy rains. It will be seen, therefore, that the increase is so small as to be almost negligible. To create a sinking fund and pay interest on the proposed bond issue of \$70,000 will call for an additional levy of less than one mill.

A number of citizens expressed their opinions today as follows:

Taxpayers interviewed.

T. H. Dwyer: "I am for anything that is really for the advancement of the best interests of the city and of the community at large. Nothing could be of more general interest to all than the advancement of our schools, the better provisions for the education of our boys and girls. I heartily favor the bond issue and hope that it will carry. Any city's progress is marked by the class of schools which that city has. Good schools are always an asset and the money expended in schools should never be charged on the debit side of the ledger. I feel that Chickasha citizens can make no mistake in voting these bonds to provide for a better equipment and to insure Chickasha schools holding their present well earned place with the universities in the southwestern circuit. Superintendent Ramey says we must have this improvement. I believe Superintendent Ramey knows what we need and what our schools should have. He is one of the very best school superintendents in Oklahoma and the citizens of Chickasha should stick by him in this matter. If a man has not children of his own to educate he should remember some other man has, and that at this day and time education—the best education—is essential to success and remembering this should also remember that school improvements are always investments—no liabilities."

B. P. Smith: "I feel that the school board knows what is required by the schools of the city and am willing to back it up with my vote. There will

be a slight increase in the matter of taxes, it is true, but this increase will be a mere bagatelle when compared with the great good to be derived. We cannot afford to lose our standing with the higher schools and universities. We cannot afford to lose our standing with the University of Oklahoma, which we surely will do if we do not provide the required additional facilities. Our school population has increased to that extent where we have to have the added facilities, the additional school building. In my opinion a man would be standing in his own ultimate light who will not support this measure.

J. W. Williamson, carpenter at Rock Island shops: "Tax paying isn't easy for me, but I'm for the best schools and shall vote for the bonds."

Mrs. Martin Coryell: "I do not see how anyone interested in the good of Chickasha's schools can gain his own consent to vote against the measure. Letters have been received by members of the school board, I am told, from the proper authorities at the state university, following the visit of the high school inspector to Chickasha this fall, which state positively that unless we add laboratories and other essentials we will certainly lose our standing not alone in the state university of Oklahoma, but with the Chicago, the St. Louis and other universities in this circuit. As matters now stand graduates of the Chickasha high schools may enter those universities without examination—their diplomas being proof of the excellence of the training which they have had. Take this away from the Chickasha schools and the entire city will lose cast as an educational center."

Harry Hayes: "I feel that the voting of the school improvement bonds will prove to be for the ultimate interest of the entire city of Chickasha, for the general interest of every citizen of the city. We cannot afford to lose our standing with the state university. We cannot afford to deprive the children of Chickasha of the advantages lost with the losing of that standing. A great many people are urging that the cost of the present buildings were a great deal lower than the proposed cost of the additional building now contemplated. To those who take this view of the matter, I would call attention to that advance in realty prices in Chickasha—an advance which has come as a natural sequence to the advance along all lines of the city. I should think from \$10,000 to \$12,000 would be a conservative estimate of the cost of the ground alone upon which the junior high school building will be erected. This school will accommodate all pupils of the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth grades. This means it must be centrally located and in convenient touch with the car lines and also means the block of ground cannot be bought for a song."

M. S. Cralle: "I am a member of the present school board and wish to state that I favor the bonds for no selfish reasons, but because I feel that the improvement sought is for the good of all in Chickasha who are interested in a better education. As a member of the school board, I can say that all members of that board have investigated conditions most thoroughly and have found our educational equipment and our buildings most inadequate. Chickasha's population has not been on the decline for the past several years—never has. It has been on the increase and the increase in school attendance has been most marked. I will state that should the increase in school enrollment continue proportionately as it has been for the past few years, it is simply a question of finding ourselves 'out of doors' within a short time. Yes, we will lose

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EDUCATORS FOR JUNIOR HIGH PLAN

Supt. Ramey Shows How New System is Spreading and Gives Views of Prominent School Men On It

CRITICAL PERIOD IN SCHOOL PROGRESS

Way Open for Chickasha to Take Advance Step or Suffer Loss in Educational Prestige and Efficiency

(By Superintendent Ramey.)

As we have the matter of a Junior High School under consideration and it may be that some are hesitating and are doubtful about the propriety of such an institution, I have thought that a word of explanation might be in order. Some people always halt at what they deem an innovation. They look upon such steps of progress as an experiment. Such has been the history of all forward movements in the progress of the world. This is not altogether new with us. In fact, we have been conducting the seventh and eighth grades on a kindred plan for the last three years. We have not so named it because the lack of equipment and room has not permitted us to get the proper organization. With these things at our command we can organize for results twenty-five per cent above the present. The Junior High is but an advance step on the old grammar or intermediate school. It is not so much an innovation as it is a step forward in line with the spirit of our day.

We append below the opinion of a few educators of note who have tried the organization of a true Junior High School. Superintendent Scofield of McMinnville, Oregon, says: "The money expended the Junior High School has provided more school room, more educational advantages, better teaching for the grades and better equipment than the same amount would have produced expended on the other plants. This is the only plan that may be said to be national in scope, and the one which undoubtedly has come to stay. Indeed, there is good evidence that the future will see the argument advanced that such a school is just as necessary as the senior high school." The conditions there three years ago were practically the same as confront Chickasha today. Principal H. B. Smith of West Side High School, Denver, Colo., says: "Reorganization of the public school system, focused upon a plan that will better meet the needs of the seventh, eighth and ninth year pupils seems inevitable. The junior high school for these grades appears to be the best solution of the problem."

Supt. P. W. Horne of Houston, Tex.,

says: "The junior high school meets the needs of a large group of pupils by using methods of instruction more mature than those generally used in the elementary schools and less mature than those used in the high school. By using methods of discipline and control that are not such as are generally used with small children, and yet not such as are sometimes used in high schools."

"By keeping in school through this critical period many boys and girls who would ordinarily drop out because no provision had been made for their special needs."

"By laying great emphasis upon education along industrial lines and along physical lines."

"By furnishing greater elasticity in the course of study in the upper intermediate grades."

Supt. John D. Loper, Phoenix, Ariz., says: "I believe that the junior high school would be good for the high school, good for the elementary school, good for the seventh, eighth and ninth grades, and good for the elementary teacher."

Frank P. Whitney, Collinwood High School, Cleveland, Ohio, says: "To my mind the one thing that makes the junior high school worth while is the fact that it offers a field for sane and wholesome organization and instruction."

Will C. Wood, commissioner of secondary schools for the state of California, says: "During the last six years the people of California have been working slowly and earnestly toward a better articulation of the elementary and secondary schools. The plan of a three-year intermediate course, including the seventh, eighth and ninth years, followed by an upper high school course of three years, now prevails in Berkeley, Los Angeles and Palo Alto, Oakland and San Francisco."

Supt. T. A. Mott, Seymour, Ind., says: "The junior high school is the outgrowth of the effort to improve the school conditions and methods of teaching in the seventh, eighth and ninth grades of the schools. After fifteen years' experience in this work, I am convinced that this plan of organization is the true one, whether considered economically or psychologically."

Dr. H. A. Hollister, high school instructor, state of Illinois, says: "Students of education in the field of administration have long been looking for a way to readjust effectively the work of the schools in the region of articulation between high school and elementary grades. The wide spread approval with which this new scheme has been received is remarkable. It now has a strong footing. In one form or another, throughout most of New England. It is practically accepted by the state of New Jersey, and has established itself in Richmond, Va. Most of the North Central states have something started in the direction of its adoption. Most notable are Michigan, Indiana and Ohio. Kentucky has moved decisively in the same direction. On the Pacific coast California is practically committed to it. In our own state it is being adopted at Springfield and Quincy. It has been my pleasure and duty for the past two years to observe closely as possible the workings of the plan. The investigations thus far lead me to the conclusion that the junior high school

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SUCCESS OF PEACE PLAN IS DOUBTED

Cool Reception in First Neutral Country Causes Leaders to Advise Ford to Abandon Expedition

RED CROSS STORES SEIZED BY BULGARS

American Flag Hauled Down at Monastir and Workers Taken in Custody; Greek Election is Held

By United Press.

Christiana, Dec. 20.—Leaders of the Ford party are beginning to doubt the success of their plans for a peace congress of neutrals for the first time since the peace ship, Oscar II sailed from New York.

The expedition reached the first neutral country when it arrived here and its reception lacked warmth. The unfriendly attitude of the Norwegian press convinced the chiefs of the party that the expedition would encounter rough sledding among the European neutrals.

Judge Ben Lindsey advised Ford to abandon his mission altogether, but Ford refused to consider the suggestion. He had his representatives at work today trying to arrange for an audience with the king.

The cost of the expedition to date has been a quarter of a million dollars and the final cost will probably be half a million.

The attempt to oust several newspaper correspondents on the ground that they sent wireless messages giving unfavorable news of the expedition failed. The executive committee finally agreed that the expulsion of the correspondents would end all further publicity and seriously impair the success of the undertaking.

Red Crossers Held.

By United Press.
Saloniki, Dec. 20.—Bulgarian troops seized American Red Cross stores at Monastir and hauled down the American flag, according to advices received here today.

Mrs. Walter Farwell, an American newspaper woman, and Dr. Forbes of the Red Cross were taken into custody by Bulgarian officers, reports say.

American Consul Kerl here is preparing an appeal to Washington in behalf of the two Americans.

A Red Cross agent who attempted to reach Mrs. Farwell and Dr. Harry S. Forbes was told that both were roughly handled by Bulgarian officers.

Forbes purchased twenty-four car loads of flour from the Serbians when Monastir was evacuated. The Bulgarians demanded repeatedly that he

sell it to them. He refused, explaining that it was for distribution among two thousand starving Serbians.

When the Bulgarians threatened to confiscate the flour, Forbes hung the American flag over his door. Several Bulgarian officers with thirty soldiers tore down the flag.

One of the officers who said he was formerly a deputy sheriff in Kansas exclaimed, "I know that rag—it's only good enough to scare Mexicans, not Bulgars."

Several of the soldiers sprang at Forbes and in the struggle an officer struck him with the butt of his sword.

Mrs. Farwell attempted to photograph the invaders, but three soldiers seized her by the neck and arms and smashed her camera.

British Transfer Troops.

By United Press.

London, Dec. 20.—The war office announced today that all the British troops at Sulva Bay and the Ansoa regions along the Dardanelles had been transferred to "another sphere of operations." The troops were withdrawn for service presumably either in Saloniki or in Egypt number one hundred thousand.

By United Press.

Chicago, Dec. 20.—Mrs. Farwell, the newspaper woman reported to have been held by Bulgarian officers at Monastir, is the wife of Walter Farwell, son of the late United States Senator Farwell of Illinois. Her husband is a millionaire and interested in a development company in the Panhandle of Texas. Mrs. Farwell is a correspondent for the Chicago Tribune.

Anti-War Party Wins.

By United Press.

Athens, Dec. 20.—The Gounaris party was returned to power by large majorities in yesterday's elections in Greece.

The "war party" supporters with former Premier Zenizelos generally refused to vote, alleging that the election was illegal.

SETS DOCKET FOR JAN. TERM.

Judge Will Linn completed the setting of the docket this morning for the January term of the District Court. The term will continue throughout the entire month, meeting on the first Monday in January for the trial of the non-jury cases, the jury docket to be taken up on the tenth of the month. There are one hundred and fifty-five cases set down for trial at this term.

SOME DAY FOR TEACHERS.

Saturday was some day for teachers in Chickasha, according to the names enrolled on that date in the office of County Superintendent Shepard. Among the teachers visiting the superintendent on that date were E. H. Russell and Maude Anderson, Ninnekah; A. S. Hancock and Isabelle Shoemaker, Minco; Bert Jackson, Union Hill; Ella Hardy and Shirley Mitchell, Tuttle; Rosa Wood and J. M. Hager, Washita Valley; W. J. McGranham, Bradley; Dave McKeown, Arcadia; Carl Shope, Bishop; Hazell Bennett, Chittwood; Ralph Lee, Rocky Ford.

COLORADO SHERIFF HERE.

The sheriff of Baca county, Colorado, Springfield, the county seat, arrived in Chickasha yesterday afternoon and took charge of the prisoner, Graham, arrested at Verden some days ago by Sheriff Bailey. Graham waived extradition and entered no objection to returning to Colorado where he says he will have no trouble in establishing his innocence.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS MEET.

The board of county commissioners of Grady county met in called session this morning. All claims for salaries for the month of December were audited, allowed and warrants ordered drawn. This means Christmas money and turkey for the courthouse employees from the oldest to the youngest and from the largest to the smallest.

A total of 51,045 police officials, patrolmen, detectives and civilian employees are engaged in the work of maintaining peace and order in the 204 cities. Of this total, 5,586 are officers exclusive of detectives, 35,329 are patrolmen, 2,203 are detectives and 2,015

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS SET FORTH

Forecast of Report Soon to Be Issued by Census Bureau Shows 81 of 204 Larger Cities Have Commission

MANAGER FORM IS USED BY DAYTON

Police Women Employed in 26 Cities; 155 Out of 204 Own Water Supply System; Cost of Purifying

By United Press.

Washington, D. C., December 20.—The commission form of government is in effect in 81 of the 204 cities of over 30,000 inhabitants. Civil service regulations are applied to the appointment of policemen in 122 such cities, including all those of more than 300,000 inhabitants. Policewomen are employed in 26 cities. Municipal prohibition prevails in 15 cities, state prohibition in 17, and county and parish prohibition in three. In 15 cities certain saloons are licensed to sell malt liquors only. These are a few of the significant and interesting facts which will be brought out in a report under the title of "General Statistics of Cities, 1915," to be issued in the near future by Director Sam L. Rogers of the Bureau of the Census.

The commission form of government now prevails in no fewer than 81 of the 204 cities estimated to have 30,000 inhabitants or more in 1915. These cities are scattered throughout 26 states, in addition to the District of Columbia, ranging from Massachusetts to Washington and from South Carolina to California. Five of them are in New England, 27 in other northern states east of the Mississippi, 16 in northern states between the Mississippi and the Pacific coast states, nine in the Pacific coast states, and 24 in the South.

The largest city at present operating under the commission form of government is New Orleans, whose population is estimated at about 355,000; but Buffalo, with a population of about 400,000, has recently voted to inaugurate this system on January 1, 1916. Next in order are Washington, D. C., with nearly 350,000 inhabitants; Portland, Ore., with about 260,000, and Denver, with about 250,000.

In these cities the commissions range in size from three to seven members. Those in St. Paul and Omaha have seven members each; those in San Diego, Cal., and Fort Worth, Tex., six each; and that in Huntington, W. Va., four. All the other commissions are composed of either three or five members, the great majority having five. The salaries paid municipal commissioners range from \$500 a year in Jackson, Mich., and Springfield, Ohio, to \$7,000 a year in Birmingham, Ala., and their terms of office vary from one to four years.

Dayton, Ohio, has a commission of five members, which decides matters of general policy, and a "city manager," appointed by the commission, who looks after the administrative work. The presiding officer of the commission receives \$1,800 per annum, the other members \$1,200, and the city manager \$12,500.

The larger cities still cling to the older form of government by mayor and council. In all, 123 cities of over 30,000, including all having more than 400,000 inhabitants, are governed in this manner. The mayors' salaries range from \$100 per annum in Flint, Mich., to \$15,000 in New York City, and their terms of office from one to four years.

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HOT DINNER FOR THE MEN IN THE TRENCHES



Nation party of the King's Liverpool regiment about to take to the men in the trenches in France a hot meal prepared by the traveling kitchens.

Oklahoma: Generally clear, 59 to 61.

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